UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

NO. 2:15-cv-00076-SAB

PROTECTIVE ORDER

STIPULATED MOTION FOR

ORDER DENYING

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TIMOTHY DAHMEN, a married man,

11 Plaintiff,

13 LIBERTY MUTUALINSURANCE

V.

14 COMPANY, a foreign corporation, a

15 wholly owned subsidiary of Liberty

16 Mutual Group,

Defendant.

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Before the Court is the parties' Stipulated Motion for Protective Order, ECF

20 No. 12. The parties anticipate that discovery in this action will likely involve

production of confidential, proprietary, or private information for which special

protections may be warranted. They ask the Court to sign and enter the proposed

23 Stipulated Protective Order.

The product of pretrial discovery is presumptively public, although Federal

25 Rule of Civil Procedure Rule 26(c) permits a district court to override this

26 presumption upon a showing of "good cause." San Jose Mercury News, Inc. v.

27|| *U.S. District Court—Northern Dist.* (*San Jose*), 187 F.3d 1096, 1103 (9th Cir.

28 1999). Rule 26(c) provides that a "court may, for good cause, issue an order to

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protect a party or person from annoyance, embarrassment, oppression, or undue 2 burden or expense." Prior to the grant of a protective order, the moving party must 3 certify it has "conferred or attempted to confer with other affected parties in an 4 effort to resolve the dispute without court action." Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c) (emphasis added).

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Where the parties agree, as here, that certain information should remain confidential, it may be prudent to enter into an agreement setting forth in writing what information shall remain private. It is unnecessary, however, for such an agreement to have this Court's imprimatur. A court-issued protective order is less 10 necessary since Rule 5(d) was amended to only require filing discovery material 11 actually used in support of an action. Because not all discovery material need be 12 filed, most discovery material is not readily accessible to the public. Therefore, the 13 primary concern regarding confidential materials is how the parties themselves 14 handle such material. This Court will not hesitate to issue a protective order when 15|| it is necessary, however, the moving party or parties must demonstrate good cause 16 exists and bears the "burden of showing specific prejudice or harm" that will result 17|| if no protective order is granted. Phillips v. G.M. Corp., 307 F.3d 1206, 1210-11 18 (9th Cir. 2002). In other words, the moving party must demonstrate why the 19 parties cannot resolve the issue without court action—a standard that will generally not be met when the parties agree to the terms of a proposed protective order.

The parties acknowledge that the proposed Protective Order does not presumptively entitle the parties to file confidential information under seal, which is one of the Court's main concerns regarding blanket protective orders. Even so, 25|| the motion at hand fails to demonstrate specific harm or prejudice that will result if 26 no protective order is granted. Additionally, the parties appear to be in agreement on what material is appropriate for discovery and how it should be handled. 28 Therefore, it is unnecessary for the Court to enter such an order.

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The Court encourages the parties to continue cooperating with respect to the handling of potentially sensitive discovery material. Additionally, the parties may, upon proper showing tied to specific discovery material, move the Court to seal certain discovery filings.

## Accordingly, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED:

1. The parties' Stipulated Motion for Protective Order, ECF No. 12, is **DENIED**.

**IT IS SO ORDERED.** The District Court Executive is hereby directed to file this Order and provide copies to counsel.

**DATED** this 2<sup>nd</sup> day of July, 2015.



Stanley A. Bastian United States District Judge